

HPE7-A01試験の準備方法 | 検証するHPE7-A01日本語対策試験 | ハイパスレートのAruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam出題内容



さらに、Pass4Test HPE7-A01ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18qdaIu1CRSGH0kMNn8wjlyxbx2tehNYk>

競争が常に激化している世界では、特定の分野で優れた能力と深い知識を所有することで、高い社会的地位を獲得し、社会での地位を確立することができます。Pass4TestテストHPE7-A01認定に合格すると、目標を実現し、理想的な仕事を見つけるのに役立ちます。HPE7-A01の最新の質問を購入すると、HPE7-A01試験に合格できます。HPE7-A01試験問題の無料デモを試してみてください。HPE7-A01学習資料を気に入っていただけることでしょう。

アルバキャンパスアクセスプロフェッショナル試験は、アルバのネットワークソリューションに関連する幅広いスキルと知識をテストするように設計されています。これには、アクセスポイント、コントローラー、および管理ソフトウェアといったアルバのワイヤレステクノロジーに関する深い知識が含まれます。また、VLAN、ルーティング、スイッチングなど、有線ネットワークに関連する重要なコンセプトもカバーしています。

HP HPE7-A01認定試験は、キャンパスアクセスネットワークの分野でのITプロフェッショナルの知識とスキルをテストするために設計されています。この認定は、エンタープライズレベルのキャンパスネットワークの設計、実装、および管理を担当するネットワークエンジニア、ソリューションアーキテクト、および技術コンサルタントを対象としています。この試験では、アルバのネットワーキングテクノロジーと、アルバベースのネットワークを設計、構成、トラブルシューティングする能力に関する候補者の理解をテストします。

>> HPE7-A01日本語対策 <<

効率的なHPE7-A01日本語対策一回合格-権威のあるHPE7-A01出題内容

Pass4TestのHPのHPE7-A01試験トレーニング資料を手に入れたら、あなたは試験に準備するからの悩みや不安が消えてしまうことができます。Pass4TestのHPのHPE7-A01試験トレーニング資料は現在、市場上で一番質のいい学習教材です。それを使って、HPのHPE7-A01認定試験に合格する率は100パーセントになっています。Pass4Testを選び、成功を選ぶのに等しいです。

HP Aruba Certified Campus Access Professional Exam 認定 HPE7-A01 試験問題 (Q115-Q120):

質問 # 115

Refer to the exhibit.

With Core-1, what is the default value for config-revision?

- A. 0
- B. 0. 0
- C. 1

- D. 1-0

正解: C

解説:

The default value for config-revision on Core-1 is 0. Config-revision is a parameter that indicates the configuration version of a VSX pair. It is used to synchronize the configuration between the VSX peers and to detect any configuration mismatch. The config-revision value is set to 0 by default on both VSX peers and is incremented by 1 every time a configuration change is made on either peer. The other options are incorrect because they do not reflect the default value of config-revision. References:

<https://www.arubanetworks.com>

<https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch07.html> <https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.04/HTML/5200-6728/bk01-ch02.html>

質問 # 116

You are configuring Policy Based Routing (PBR) for a subnet that will be used to test a new default route for your network. Traffic originating from 10.2.250.0/24 should use a new default route to 10.1.1.253. Other non-default routes for this subnet should not be affected by this change.

What are two parts of the solution for these requirements? (Select two.)

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

正解: A、D

解説:

Explanation

Two parts of the solution for these requirements are Option C and Option E.

Option C is a part of the solution because it defines a policy-based routing action list named route_test, which specifies the next hop IP address as 10.1.1.253 for the matching traffic. This is the new default route that the user wants to use for the subnet 10.2.250.0/24. The interface null parameter indicates that the traffic will be routed to the next hop without using a specific interface.

Option E is a part of the solution because it applies the policy-based routing action list route_test to the VLAN interface 250, which has an IP address of 10.2.250.1/24. This is the subnet that the user wants to test the new default route for. The apply policy command enables policy-based routing on the interface and associates it with the action list.

Option A is not a part of the solution because it defines a policy-based routing action list named route_test, but does not specify the next hop IP address as 10.1.1.253, which is the new default route that the user wants to use. Instead, it specifies a next hop IP address of 10.1.1.254, which is different from the requirement.

Option B is not a part of the solution because it defines a policy-based routing action list named route_test, but does not specify any next hop IP address at all, which is necessary for policy-based routing to work. Instead, it specifies an interface null parameter without any IP address, which is invalid.

Option D is not a part of the solution because it applies the policy-based routing action list route_test to the VLAN interface 200, which has an IP address of 10.2.200.1/24. This is not the subnet that the user wants to test the new default route for, but a different subnet that should not be affected by this change.

質問 # 117

You are configuring an SVI on an Aruba CX switch that needs to have the following characteristics:

* VLANID = 25

* IPv4 address 10.105.43.1 with mask 255.255.255.0

* IPv6 address fd00:5708::f02d:4df6 with a 64 bit prefix length

* member of VRF eng

* VRF eng and VLAN 25 have not yet been created

Which command lists will satisfy the requirements with the least number of commands?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐

正解: D

解説:

The other options either use more commands or do not create the VRF or the VLAN.

Option C uses the following commands:

- * vrf eng: This command creates a VRF named eng and enters the VRF configuration mode1.
- * vlan 25: This command creates a VLAN with ID 25 and enters the VLAN configuration mode2.
- * interface vlan 25: This command creates an SVI on VLAN 25 and enters the interface configuration mode3.
- * ip address 10.105.43.1/24 ipv6 address fd00:5780::102d:4df6/64 vrf attach eng: This command assigns an IPv4 address of 10.105.43.1 with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 and an IPv6 address of fd00:5780::102d:4df6 with a prefix length of 64 to the SVI, and attaches it to the VRF eng.

質問 # 118

A customer just upgraded aggregation layer switches and noticed traffic dropping for 120 seconds after the aggregation layer came online again.

What is the best way to avoid having this traffic dropped given the topology below?

- A. Configure the linkup delay timer to exclude LAGs 101 and 102, which will allow time for routing adjacencies to form and to learn upstream routes
- B. Configure the linkup delay timer to 240 seconds to double the amount of time for the initial phase to sync
- C. Configure the linkup delay timer to 120 seconds, which will allow the right amount of time for the initial phase to sync
- D. Configure the linkup delay timer to include LAGs 101 and 102, which will allow time for routing adjacencies to form and to learn upstream routes

正解: D

解説:

The reason is that the linkup delay timer is a feature that delays bringing downstream VSX links up, following a VSX device reboot or an ISL flap. The linkup delay timer has two phases: initial synchronization phase and link-up delay phase.

The initial synchronization phase is the download phase where the rebooted node learns all the LACP+MAC+ARP+STP database entries from its VSX peer through ISLP. The initial synchronization timer, which is not configurable, is the required time to download the database information from the peer.

The link-up delay phase is the duration for installing the downloaded entries to the ASIC, establishing router adjacencies with core nodes and learning upstream routes. The link-up delay timer default value is

180 seconds. Depending on the network size, ARP/routing tables size, you might be required to set the timer to a higher value (maximum 600 seconds).

When both VSX devices reboot, the link-up delay timer is not used.

Therefore, by configuring the linkup delay timer to include LAGs 101 and 102, which are part of the same VSX device as LAG 201, you can ensure that both devices have enough time to synchronize their databases and form routing adjacencies before bringing down their downstream links.

質問 # 119

What is true regarding 802.11k?

- A. It extends radio measurements to define mechanisms for wireless network management of stations
- B. It considers several metrics before it determines if a client should be steered to the 5GHz band, including client RSSI
- C. It reduces roaming delay by pre-authenticating clients with multiple target APs before a client roams to an AP
- D. It provides mechanisms for APs and clients to dynamically measure the available radio resources.

正解: D

解説:

802.11k is a standard that provides mechanisms for APs and clients to dynamically measure the available radio resources in a wireless network. 802.11k defines radio resource management (RRM) functions, such as neighbor reports, link measurement, beacon reports, etc., that allow APs and clients to exchange information about the RF environment and make better roaming decisions. The other options are incorrect because they describe other standards, such as 802.11r, 802.11v, or 802.11ax.

References: <https://www.arubanetworks.com>

/assets/wp/WP_WiFi6.pdf https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/ds/DS_AP510Series.pdf

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HPE7-A01出題内容: <https://www.pass4test.jp/HPE7-A01.html>

- BONUS!!! Pass4Test HPE7-A01ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18qdafulCRSgH0kMNn8wjyxbx2tehNYk>